



Asian Studies

1968-70

Cornell University Announcements

Asian Studies

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DEPARTMENT OF ASIAN STUDIES

China Program and the East Asia Language and Area Center—China, Japan

South Asia Program and the South Asia Language and Area Center—
Ceylon, India, Pakistan

Southeast Asia Program and the Southeast Asia Language and Area Center—
Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore,
Thailand, Vietnam

100 Franklin Hall, Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14850

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The Arts Quadrangle in summer: home base for sunbathers, outdoor readers, and, of course, the campus dogs. In the background are Morrill Hall (right) and Uris Undergraduate Library with its McGraw Tower. Also on the Quadrangle are Olin Library, the University's graduate and

research library, and halls for the humanities, various social sciences, architecture, theatre arts, and music. Many of Cornell's area programs, including those of the Department of Asian Studies, also have their offices on the Quadrangle.

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The data in this Announcement provide a general description of the resources and the normal repertory of courses in Asian Studies which are usually available at Cornell. Most language and area courses and most seminars in Asian Studies are offered regularly each academic year or, in some cases, in alternate years. However, changes do occur in the specific course offerings from year to year, and, particularly when faculty members are on leave, their courses may be temporarily omitted. The prospective student may wish to consult the *Announcement of the Graduate School: Social Sciences*, which indicates, under the specific fields, those advanced courses scheduled in any particular year. Intensive Asian language courses are given at Cornell in alternate summers. Please consult the *Announcement of the Summer Session* for details.

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Between classes, students crossing the Arts Quadrangle in front of Goldwin Smith Hall and the statue of Andrew Dickson White, Cornell's first president.

A coffee break at Noyes Lodge, where students in Asian Studies frequently get together after classes for snacks and conversation.



Noyes Lodge as seen from a bank of Beebe Lake where students canoe and swim in summer and ice skate in winter.

Department of Asian Studies

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ASIAN STUDIES

The Department of Asian Studies in the College of Arts and Sciences serves to coordinate for the University diversified academic resources for instruction, training, research, and publication on Asia as these are developed in the several other departments and divisions of Cornell. The University has offered specialized courses on Asia since 1870, when the first Chinese language course was taught. Beginning with the standard liberal arts subjects, Cornell has extended its concern with Asia to include: work on agricultural development in China, Southeast Asia, and South Asia; applied work in linguistics and anthropology in Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Thailand; city and regional planning and community development studies in India, Laos, and the Philippines; work in industrial and labor relations in Southeast Asia and India; research in nutrition and public health in South Asia and Southeast Asia; studies of educational development in modern China and of political socialization in Communist China; and, for New York State social studies teachers, a special summer study program on Southeast Asia and China. These and other interests in Asia in the humanities and social sciences have led to a systematically planned and continuing University-wide organization of work which emphasizes three particular regions of the Orient. Since 1946 Cornell has concentrated the intensive development of its scholarly resources in the Asian field on China, South Asia, and Southeast Asia.

As a means of strengthening its work on these contiguous and interrelated regions, the University maintains three multidisciplinary area and language programs which are teaching, research, and administrative units of the Department of Asian Studies. A primary aim of the China Program, the South Asia Program, and the Southeast Asia Program is to make available to the entire student body extensive coverage of these areas in a variety of discipline courses, seminars, and tutorial work. Encouraged at the graduate level is specialized interdisciplinary area and language training for students concurrently mastering a discipline and with interest in teaching, research, or other professional careers relating to these regions. A further aim of the three programs is to increase knowledge of these three Asian areas through faculty and student research both on the campus and abroad. Related to these main objectives is the building up of teaching and research materials and the dissemination of information and insights beyond the Cornell community through publications, off-campus consultancies, and lectures.

In each of the three programs the specialized knowledge and methods of a number of fields or disciplines are brought together and focused on the history and contemporary affairs of the peoples and cultures of the areas. The advanced student or research worker has readily available to him faculty and staff from several different departments, as well as the resources of special collections of library and museum materials. He also benefits from the intangible assets of experience and associations built up by the programs in the three geographic areas and in academic and other institutions all over

the world. In this area and language approach, acquisition by the student of a general command of the scholarly tools and materials relating to his region of specialization is stressed. At the same time he must deal with the area in terms of the pertinent methods and theory of the particular discipline in which he is majoring or taking his degree. The student's disciplinary training is not postponed while he spends all of his first few years of advanced work on language and generalized area studies. Instead, the student in one of the Cornell programs pursues from the start both discipline studies and language and area work as mutually supporting aspects of an interdependent program of study and research. Even at the undergraduate level the upperclass major in Asian Studies must concentrate in a sequence of discipline courses while working on an Asian area and language.

Among the faculty members of the Department of Asian Studies are specialists in anthropology, archaeology, bibliography, economics, government and international relations, history, history of art, linguistics, literature, public administration, rural sociology, and sociology. Other professors in the various divisions of the University who have a special knowledge of Asia also participate in the work of the Department. Some of these, especially those in agricultural technology, nutrition, and similar fields, have had years of valuable field experience in the Orient. Visiting experts, many from Asia or Europe, are brought regularly to the campus to supplement the work of the resident faculty.

Staff members of the three Asian area and language programs work closely together. Students in each program are encouraged to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the others. Notable cases in point are combinations of work in Sino-Vietnamese studies, in the history of China and Southeast Asia, in the history of Asian art, in the international relations of Asia, or in work on the overseas Chinese in South-

east Asia. Any student can readily draw on the resources of all the programs. The advanced student will find the University's wealth of resources on all three of these adjacent and closely related areas to be one of the great strengths of Cornell's system of Asian Studies.

The facilities and resources of the three area programs are described in a later section of this Announcement. In addition, and particularly in support of advanced studies on China or Southeast Asia, some area and language courses and library materials are available to scholars wishing to study the Japanese language or Japan; no concentration of advanced work is offered in this area, however.

Introductory courses in Asian languages are taught at Cornell by intensive methods which were developed at the University during World War II in a pioneering program supported by the Army and the American Council of Learned Societies. This solid basis for language learning is enhanced by the constant association of the student with a native speaker in small classes under the guidance of professional scholars who are the sole instructors in more advanced language work. Instruction is regularly offered at Cornell in the following Asian languages: Burmese, Cantonese, Cebuano-Bisayan, Chinese (Mandarin), Fukienese (Hokkien), Hindi, Indonesian, Japanese, Javanese, Old Javanese, Malay, Pali, Sanskrit, Sinhalese, Tagalog, Telugu, Thai, Urdu, and Vietnamese. Many of these languages are offered in a cooperative program of intensive summer courses held at Cornell or Yale University in alternate years. They are also offered at Columbia University and elsewhere. South Asian languages particularly are taught at summer institutes held on different American university campuses each year.

In 1959 the federal government recognized all aspects of Asian studies work at Cornell as contributing to a national effort to increase knowledge and understanding of foreign



The Andrew Dickson White Museum of Art houses the University's Asian art collection and special exhibitions of general interest. The red brick mansion, built in 1871 atop a campus knoll, was the home of Cornell's first president.



Above, center: An Asian Studies student and a campus visitor enjoy an exhibition of the Eccentric Painters of China, one of the many shows arranged by the Art Museum each year.



Above, right: Richard C. Howard, Curator of the Wason Collection, which is one of the most extensive holdings of East Asian materials in the country, assists a student. Below: Students in the Wason reading room of Cornell's Olin Library.

areas and languages. Under Title VI of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 three language and area centers were established at Cornell with government aid, which has been renewed each subsequent year. The East Asia Language and Area Center deals with China and Japan; the South Asia Center, with Ceylon, India, and Pakistan; and the Southeast Asia Center, with all the countries of the intervening region.

Resources for Advanced Study and Research

The most important continuing resource for scholarly work in Asian studies at Cornell is the outstanding Asian collection of the Cornell University Library, one of the half-dozen great university libraries in the country. The Wason Collection, which was begun and endowed in 1918 by Charles W. Wason '76, includes a library of Western language books, pamphlets, periodicals, and manuscripts on China and the Chinese, unique in its size and scope and in the number of its rare items. A working library of more than 120,000 volumes in Chinese and Japanese, particularly strong in recent and contemporary China, is being rapidly expanded by purchases and gifts. One recent gift came from the Academia Sinica as a memorial to its past head, the distinguished Cornell alumnus, Dr. Hu Shih '14.

Also housed in the Wason Collection is the most comprehensive library of vernacular and Western language materials on Southeast Asia found in this hemisphere. These include not only the well-known Indonesian and Thai language holdings which attract scholars from all over the world, but important materials on other parts of the region as well. Examples of the latter are the valuable personal papers and books of Cornell's third President, Jacob Gould Schurman, who headed the first Philippine Commission and on whose initiative Cor-

nell began to acquire what has become a comprehensive set of official Philippine documents. It has been estimated that in recent years, through participation in the Farmington Plan and an active supplementary purchasing program, the Wason Collection annually acquires about 60 percent of all books and 50 percent of all serials being published in Southeast Asia. Similarly, Cornell is one of a few American universities which regularly receives all important books published in India, which are added, together with special purchases of older works, to the Library's already excellent holdings of Hindi and other vernacular and Western language materials on the countries of South Asia.

These collections are shelved in the new John M. Olin Library for graduate study and research. Here, too, are the Wason Reading and Conference Rooms and the offices of the curator, bibliographers, and catalogers of the Asian collections, who also serve as valuable resource persons for scholars in the Asian field. In the same building are the Human Relations Area Files containing systematically organized data, translations, and bibliographies on many Asian societies. Much valuable material on Asia is also found in special libraries on the campus, such as the Mann Library of the College of Agriculture and the libraries of the College of Architecture and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations; the holdings in all such specialized collections, which are international in scope, are included in a general catalog in Olin Library. These facilities make Cornell an ideal location for the preparation of the *Bibliography of Asian Studies*, the largest annual bibliography on Asia published in this country. The Bibliography, under the editorship of Miss Gussie Gaskill from 1946 to 1955 and now of Richard C. Howard, Curator of the Wason Collection, is issued each year by the Association for Asian Studies.

The work of the Department of Asian Studies on the cam-

pus, in Asia, and elsewhere is closely linked not only with the activities of other departments, and with the development of library resources, but also with the programs of a series of projects, at Cornell or other institutions, concerned wholly or in part with studies of Asian problems.

Important among such intramural links is that with the Cornell Center for International Studies. Through the Center, students specializing in Asian studies are brought into association with a wide variety of local or outside programs which may have relevance to their work. An illustrative sample of programs includes: a series of projects on low-income countries, carried on by various departments, schools, and colleges of the University, such as the International Agricultural Development Program, the International Program in Nutrition, the International Population Program, the interdisciplinary research seminars and the colloquia of the Modernization Workshop; the Cornell field projects in applied anthropology or in industrial and labor relations; and the Cornell studies of the Soviet Union and its foreign policies. Study and research in the Asian field at Cornell are also aided by the resources of the Social Science Research Center, the Statistics Center, the Computing Center, and the Center for Aerial Photographic Studies, which has conducted important surveys for natural resources development and regional planning in parts of Asia.

Cornell and the Department of Asian Studies have also developed a number of formal and informal extramural associations designed to facilitate the work of staff and students. Notable among these is a unique British and American joint venture in the study of Asian societies on which the Department embarked in 1962. Under this arrangement supported by American and English foundation grants, Cornell University, the London School of Economics and Political Science, and the School of Oriental and African Studies (the latter two

both schools of the University of London) share their faculties of nearly sixty specialists and their language teaching, research, and other resources to conduct a combined social science program of graduate training and field research on China and Southeast Asia. Funds support field research of graduate students from both universities, support Cornell students at London and London students at Cornell where this would have special value, enable students of each university to be guests of the other enroute to or from field work in East Asia, support faculty research in the field, provide for the exchange of faculty between Cornell and the two schools at London, and finance periodic field seminars of student and faculty research workers.

In the South Asia field, Cornell is one of the small group of American universities which founded, helps maintain, and participates in the work of the American Institute of Indian Studies at Poona, recently organized to facilitate study and research in India by Indian and American scholars specializing in various aspects of Indian civilization and contemporary affairs. The University also maintains close links with a number of research agencies, programs, and institutions of higher learning in India, such as the Deccan College Linguistic Programs, The University of Delhi Linguistics Department, the Central Institute for Labor Research in New Delhi, and agencies of the Indian government, the United States Department of Agriculture, and foundations concerned with research in agricultural development in the area.

Cornell's interest in international agriculture has also involved the University in a long-term association with the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines. Elsewhere in Asia, and notably in Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Indonesia, and Thailand, Cornell has established close cooperative ties with learned societies and educational and research institutions. Cornell also maintains close relations with

other American institutions. It collaborates with Harvard in supporting Sino-Vietnamese studies; with Yale in organizing intensive summer courses in Southeast Asian languages; with neighboring universities and colleges in holding annual conferences on Asian affairs; and with the Library of Congress in a purchasing and cataloging program which reciprocally increases the usefulness of the Asian holdings in both the national and the Cornell libraries.

The many Cornell resources for advanced study and research in the Asian field have been developed primarily by a faculty actively interested in its own research projects and programs. But Asian research at Cornell, whether on the campus or abroad, is not conducted in isolation from teaching and training activities. Students at Cornell working on Asia may participate in Cornell research projects whether in the library or in the field; the problems, methods, and results of the many interrelated Cornell research activities are dealt with in courses and seminars and special training programs designed for students in Asian studies or for others enrolled at Cornell planning to work in foreign cultures. The international interests and activities of a university such as Cornell, combining on one campus an unusual range of disciplines and resources for intramural and extramural instruction, training, and research, provide among American universities a unique context of stimulation and support for students pursuing Asian studies.

GRADUATE WORK ON CHINA, SOUTH ASIA, AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

The Graduate School at Cornell is devoted to developing creative scholars and scientists who will be prepared for independent research, responsible teaching, or other fully pro-

gressive activities in their fields of specialization. The faculty believes that this goal cannot be achieved simply by extension of the undergraduate system of formal courses and course credits. Instead, the aim is to release the student from formal requirements as soon as he is sufficiently well-grounded in the fundamentals of his field so that motivated by his goals and interests, and aided by the advice and guidance of the faculty, he may pursue advanced studies.

The most distinctive feature of the Cornell plan for graduate study is the provision for supervision of each student's program of study by a Special Committee selected by the student. Thus candidates for the Ph.D. degree choose areas of concentration or specialization in one major and two minor subjects or fields. The Special Committee, then, consists of three faculty members, one to represent each subject. The composition of this Special Committee may be changed at any time on the initiative of the student.

The principal requirement of a candidate for an advanced degree at Cornell is to satisfy his Special Committee that his general and specialized knowledge of his major and minor fields meets a high standard of excellence and that he is capable of conducting independent research and reporting on it as demonstrated by the completion of an original research project and a thesis which are acceptable to his Committee.

This committee system at Cornell provides a kind of apprenticeship in which the student learns the skills of a scholar and scientist by practicing these skills under the guidance of experienced persons. There are no set course requirements in the Cornell Graduate School. The student, in consultation with his Special Committee, plans a program of courses, seminars, informal study, independent reading, and original research based upon his own background, interests, and objectives. Under this system faculty members and students get

to know each other well so that the student may be advised and his progress evaluated intelligently. The size of the graduate student body at Cornell is kept small. In Asian Studies a ratio of some one hundred and seventy graduate students, some of whom at any given time are doing field research abroad, to over forty faculty members is now maintained.

A candidate working in the field of Asian Studies for an advanced degree must do his major work in one of the relevant discipline fields of the humanities, social sciences, or certain natural sciences as recognized by the Graduate School. *It is in this major field that he receives his degree. Cornell University offers no advanced degrees in Chinese, South Asian, or Southeast Asian studies as such.* The student may take a major or minor in medieval or modern Chinese history, in Southeast Asian history, in Asian art history, or in Chinese literature, or a minor in Chinese, South Asian or Southeast Asian linguistics; he may elect Asian studies as one of his two minor subjects and concentrate his area study on China, South Asia, or Southeast Asia; or he may in some cases concentrate on an Asian area within his major. The integration of discipline with area knowledge is to be demonstrated in his dissertation, written to satisfy the requirements for his degree in a discipline field, but on a topic relating to his special area interest.

The Ph.D. candidate working in the field of Asian Studies will be examined on his specialized knowledge of China, South Asia, or Southeast Asia. Details of the requirements are given in the description of the three programs which follows.

For a Master of Arts candidate, less specialized knowledge is expected, and the amount of reading and the number of courses recommended are appreciably fewer. Study of an Asian language is not mandatory for the M.A. except in Chinese literature.

The language requirements for a graduate degree at Cornell are determined by the field. The candidate for a Ph.D. with an Asian area concentration ordinarily is expected to attain sufficient proficiency in an Asian language so that he will be able to use it in his research and in the preparation of his dissertation. Because of the special language study and the field research frequently required, the Ph.D. candidate specializing in Asia often takes more than the stipulated minimum six terms of residence to complete his training. The M.A. frequently takes longer than the minimum two terms, since candidates often enter with inadequate preparation for advanced work in Asian studies. The extra burden imposed by area and language work in addition to the full program of study in a discipline may lead graduate students in Asian studies to devote one or more summers to intensive language study. Indeed, prospective graduate students who must begin the study of an Asian language are strongly urged to take one of the intensive summer Asian language courses offered at Cornell or elsewhere each year.

The minor in Asian Studies is open also to graduate students who are not candidates for degrees and who wish to devote their entire time to area or language study. Particularly welcome are those preparing for definite assignments in Asia, such as the foreign service officers who have been coming to Cornell since 1946 for special training in Asian studies, and the various agricultural specialists and missionaries who have taken intensive work on China, South Asia, or Southeast Asia.

Fellowships

Information concerning financial assistance available to graduate students in Asian studies from funds at the disposal of the three Cornell Asian area and language programs will be found in the following pages and in the *Announcement*



Above: A technician operates the control panel in the language laboratory of the Division of Modern Languages.

Upper left: A small group of language students meets for instruction and practice in Chinese. Frequent opportunity is provided for conversation with native speakers.



Above, right: Students are given individual help in Japanese language by Professor John McCoy. Bottom, right: A class in Modern Chinese history attends a lecture by Professor Knight Biggerstaff.

of the Graduate School of Social Sciences. Graduate students in the Asian field may also apply for other fellowships, scholarships, and teaching and research assistantships offered by the University and by its various departments.

The attention of interested seniors and graduate students who are American citizens or United States residents is also directed to the National Defense Foreign Language Fellowships offered for language study (NDFL Title VI Fellowships) together with area and discipline work. Application forms for these fellowships should be obtained directly from the Graduate School of Cornell University. Also available to the same groups and to Canadian citizens are Foreign Area Training Fellowships administered by the Foreign Area Fellowship Program, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022. These are granted on a competitive basis for on-campus study in the United States and for study or field research overseas. Students should note, too, that United States government awards under the Fulbright-Hays Act are available to American citizens to support predoctoral research in Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand. Applications for awards under the Fulbright-Hays Act should be made to the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20025.

China Program

Staff: Mr. Nicholas C. Bodman, Director; Messrs. Knight Biggerstaff, Nai-Ruenn Chen, Fu-chung Chin, Chuen-tang Chow, John C. H. Fei, Maurice Freedman, Richard C. Howard, John W. Lewis, Ta-Chung Liu, William C. Hu, John McCoy, David Mazingo, Mrs. Pei S. Ni, Messrs. Charles A. Peterson, Harold Shadick, Miss Judith M. Treistman, Messrs. Arthur P. Wolf, Martie W. Young.

The China Program is at once a comprehensive area training institute and the sponsor of research on China. It brings together faculty members from eight fields of the Graduate School to develop and coordinate the two activities.

To be a member of the China Program eligible for a China Program fellowship or National Defense Foreign Language Title VI Fellowship a graduate student must undertake to fulfill the following conditions: (1) If majoring in anthropology, economics, government, linguistics, or sociology, he must either concentrate on China in his major or must take a minor in Asian Studies (China), modern Chinese history, Chinese linguistics, Chinese literature, or Chinese art history; or he must major in medieval or modern Chinese history, Chinese literature, or Chinese art history. (2) He must pass either a written or an oral examination in some Chinese language during the course of his graduate study. (3) He must use sources in the Chinese language in the writing of his dissertation. (This last requirement applies to M.A. candidates only in the case of majors in literature and medieval history.)

Requirements and Recommended Courses

The requirements of the majors and minors possible under the China Program are as follows:

MINOR IN ASIAN STUDIES (CHINA)

The Ph.D. candidate shall demonstrate in the A Examination a broad multi-disciplinary knowledge of modern China. Ordinarily he will be expected to have taken a minimum of three one-semester advanced courses or seminars on China (including at least two disciplines) and to have done additional reading in consultation with the member of his Special Committee responsible for this minor.

The M.A. candidate ordinarily will take a minimum of two one-semester advanced courses or seminars on China.

MAJOR IN MEDIEVAL CHINESE HISTORY
(T'ANG-SUNG PERIODS)

For the Ph.D.: A good working knowledge of the primary sources; thorough knowledge of the secondary literature in Chinese and Western languages, and in some cases in Japanese as well; a minimum of five one-semester advanced courses or seminars on medieval Chinese history and related areas; the completion of a dissertation based on Chinese sources.

For the M.A.: Similar to the Ph.D. but requiring three seminars and an M.A. essay.

MINOR IN MEDIEVAL CHINESE HISTORY

For the Ph.D.: Familiarity with the primary sources; thorough knowledge of the secondary literature, including some of the basic works in Chinese or Japanese; a minimum of three one-semester advanced courses or seminars on medieval Chinese history.

For the M.A.: A minimum of two advanced courses on the subject.

MAJOR IN MODERN CHINESE HISTORY
(NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES)

For the Ph.D.: Command of the primary sources and monographic literature in Chinese and Western languages, and completion of a dissertation using Chinese source materials. Ordinarily a minimum of five one-semester advanced courses or seminars on China, including one in medieval Chinese history and one in another discipline, is recommended.

For the M.A.: Familiarity with the monographic literature in Western languages, and an M.A. essay. Ordinarily three one-semester advanced courses or seminars on China, including one in another discipline, are recommended.

MINOR IN MODERN CHINESE HISTORY

For the Ph.D.: The candidate shall demonstrate in the A

candidate shall demonstrate a command of the primary sources and monographic literature in Western languages, and shall have written a research paper in modern Chinese history. Ordinarily he will be expected to have taken a minimum of three one-semester advanced courses or seminars on China, including one not in history.

For the M.A.: A minimum of two one-semester advanced courses in modern Chinese history.

MAJOR IN CHINESE LITERATURE

Graduate work in Chinese literature assumes at least two years of Chinese language study prior to admission.

For the Ph.D.: (1) Familiarity with representative works in classical and vernacular Chinese and with critical studies in Chinese; (2) broad knowledge of the available translations of Chinese literature and critical studies in other languages; (3) specialized knowledge of at least two subfields such as the Confucian or Taoist classics, poetry, drama, fiction, classical prose, or twentieth-century writings; (4) writing of a dissertation.

For the M.A.: Roughly the same as (1) and (2) under the Ph.D. and the writing of an essay.

MINOR IN CHINESE LITERATURE

For the Ph.D.: Roughly the same as (1) and (2) under the Ph.D. major.

For the M.A.: At least two one-semester courses in classical texts.

MAJOR IN CHINESE ART HISTORY

For the Ph.D.: (1) A comprehensive knowledge of the major periods of Chinese art in the areas of painting, sculpture, and the related minor arts; (2) familiarity with the basic literature on Chinese art available in Western languages; (3) a demonstrated command of the critical literature on art in Chinese (in the case of a student who shows command of

such literature in Japanese, the requirement in Chinese material will be reduced); (4) at least one advanced course on China in a related discipline such as literature, history, philosophy, or religion; (5) the completion of a dissertation.

For the M.A.: Ordinarily (1) and (2) under the Ph.D. major and the writing of an M.A. essay.

MINOR IN CHINESE ART HISTORY

For the Ph.D.: Normally (1) and (2) under the Ph.D. major.

For the M.A.: A minimum of two advanced courses on Chinese art.

MINOR IN CHINESE LINGUISTICS

For the Ph.D.: The candidate shall demonstrate in the A Examination a thorough knowledge of the primary sources and monographic literature in Western languages, and shall have written a research paper in Chinese linguistics. Ordinarily he will be expected to have taken a minimum of three one-semester advanced courses or seminars on Chinese linguistics.

For the M.A.: A minimum of two one-semester advanced courses in Chinese linguistics.

Instruction is regularly offered at Cornell in modern Chinese (Mandarin and Hokkien) and in classical Chinese. Through the London-Cornell Project the advanced student may obtain instruction, at the London School of Oriental and African Studies, in Cantonese and Hakka. China Program students are encouraged to develop a reading knowledge of Japanese. Three years of regular instruction in Japanese are available at Cornell.

Research and Field Training

Research under the China Program is conducted in each of the eight associated disciplines. Projects currently being carried on by staff members include the following: (1) an-

thropology: family formation, political role of lineages; (2) *art history*: Ming and Ch'ing painting; (3) *economics*: national income and economic growth in the Republican and Communist periods; (4) *history*: late T'ang institutional history; education during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; (5) *linguistics*: comparative studies of Chinese and Tibeto-Burman languages and of Chinese dialects, syntax of literary and colloquial Chinese, and historical phonology of Chinese; (6) *literature*: drama, vernacular literature, literary criticism; (7) *political science*: leadership techniques of the Communist Party; political socialization; urbanization; Communist China's foreign relations; and (8) *social psychology*: personality and child-training practices.

Quite apart from the projects listed above, the staff in the social sciences and history is prepared to direct doctoral research on appropriate topics in medieval, late Ch'ing, Republican, and Communist China. Students of art history and literature may specialize in any period or genre.

Research under the program is carried on both at the University and in East Asia. Research at Ithaca makes use of the library resources of the Wason Collection on China and the Chinese, of special documentary collections, and of empirical data collected by social scientists in East Asia. Field research has been carried on under auspices of the China Program in Taiwan and Hong Kong and among Chinese communities in Southeast Asia. Program policy holds that direct contact with Chinese society is valuable for all students of China. From it the student of art history, history, or literature gains background knowledge and acquaintance with Chinese scholars, archives, museums, and libraries. The student of a social science, in addition to benefiting in these various ways, relies on direct contact with Chinese communities for the substantive data of his doctoral dissertation.

Exceptional opportunities for field research are assured to

China Program students through the London-Cornell Project and various other projects connected with the Program. Research grants make it possible for members of the China Program, whether faculty or student, to spend extended periods of time in the field, to participate in field seminars, and to benefit from formal and informal contacts with China specialists on the staff of the University of London.

Fellowships and Assistantships

Several China Program fellowships are offered each year to students beginning work toward an advanced degree under the Program. These awards carry stipends of up to \$2,700 plus tuition and fees. Research assistantships are available from time to time. National Defense Foreign Language Title VI Fellowships are also available to graduate students.

London-Cornell Studentships are available for advanced Ph.D. candidates in the social sciences (including modern institutional history) who have already had at least one year of resident study in the China Program. These fellowships are tenable for further study during an academic year at the London School of Economics and Political Science or at the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London. Stipends range up to \$3,000, plus air fares and tuition and fees.

London-Cornell Field Research Grants are open to China Program Ph.D. candidates in the social sciences (including modern institutional history) after they have had appropriate training at Cornell or at Cornell and London. They are tenable for up to 22 months for the purpose of dissertation research. Recipients of London-Cornell Field Research Grants may conduct their research in any part of East Asia where Chinese communities or materials on modern and contemporary China are accessible. Stipends range up to \$12,000, including travel and research expenses.

Prospective graduate students of the China Program as well as students in residence may apply for various assistantship, fellowship, and scholarship awards offered by Cornell University and administered by the Graduate School and the academic departments. Additional information about the China Program may be obtained by writing to the Director, China Program, Franklin Hall, Cornell University. Application forms for admission and financial aid should be addressed to the Graduate School.

South Asia Program

Staff: Mr. Gerald B. Kelley, Director; Messrs. Douglas E. Ashford, Harold R. Capener, Arch T. Dotson, Gordon H. Fairbanks, Harold Feldman, James W. Gair, Michael Hugo-Brunt, Kenneth A. R. Kennedy, John W. Mellor, Stanley J. O'Connor, Morris E. Opler, Robert A. Polson.

The increasing importance of the peoples of the Indian sub-continent and of the role they play in world affairs enhances the need in America for training and research in the field of Indic studies. The South Asia Program at Cornell, dealing primarily with India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Nepal, is organized and equipped to help meet this need. Since 1948 it has sponsored a series of research projects on India and Ceylon, and it has trained a distinguished group of younger American and South Asian scholars in South Asian area and language studies. The program faculty includes members from the fields of agricultural economics, anthropology, government, history of art, child development and family relationships, business and public administration, rural sociology, industrial and labor relations, and languages. Sanskrit, Pali, Hindi, Urdu, Telugu, and Sinhalese are languages regularly offered at Cornell. Arrangements may be made for the intensive study of other



A graduate student in the Southeast Asia Program presents a paper to fellow students and faculty at an informal luncheon held at the Program's campus meeting house, 102 West Avenue.



Professor John M. Echols conducts a small class in Indonesian language.

South Asian language at summer institutes held on different American university campuses each year.

Qualified graduate students who are interested in specializing in the South Asian field will minor in Asian Studies with concentration on South Asia, or in South Asian art history, or in South Asian linguistics. Advanced degree requirements for this minor are roughly comparable in terms of South Asian materials to those for the Southeast Asia concentrations given below. The doctoral candidate must have a reading knowledge of Hindi or some other important language of South Asia, depending upon the subarea of his specialization.

Research and Field Training

The doctoral dissertations of students in the South Asia Program are normally based on research done in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, or Nepal. Students' field research may benefit from the advice and guidance of a program staff member in the field. At least one member of the faculty of the South Asia Program has been in South Asia for each of the last several years. Cornell is a charter member of the American Institute of Indian Studies, organized to facilitate study and research in India by advanced American students and by faculty specializing in various aspects of Indian civilization and contemporary affairs. The University also maintains close links with a number of research agencies, programs, and institutions of higher learning, such as the Deccan College Linguistic Program. Staff members of these institutions have provided valuable assistance to Cornell students working in India. Opportunities exist for graduate students to become associated with Cornell-sponsored research in South Asia or to carry on independent research abroad. Every effort is made by the program staff to aid qualified students to obtain financial support for a field training or research project in one of the countries of the area.

Research interests under the South Asia Program are focused largely on recent or contemporary developmental problems of the countries of the area—on changes taking place in the economic, political, social, religious, artistic, and intellectual life of the region. A long-term research project in progress in India is primarily concerned with the ramifying problems of introducing technological changes and the influence of such changes when adopted. For this research program, faculty and students in anthropology have conducted, since 1949, an extended and varied series of rural and urban community studies in several different regions of India from the Deccan into the Himalayan foothills. A major related project, the Cornell International Agricultural Development Program which is supported by Ford Foundation funds, is concerned with the development of the entire agricultural sector of the Indian economy. At the same time other studies in urban renewal and regional planning, public administration, the role of government in cultural change, and recent movements in the arts and in religions and ideologies are in process. Additionally, Cornell is making special studies of the Sinhalese language and of linguistic problems of Ceylon, a nation so far much neglected by American scholars, and of Oriya, an important regional language of eastern India.

With Ford Foundation support, Cornell is also helping the University of Delhi to develop its Department of Linguistics. The new nations of South Asia present so many problems for study that the areas of inquiry open to students and staff members are limited only by availability of research means.

Fellowships and Assistantships

Fellowship and assistantship awards are available to qualified graduates minoring in Asian studies with a concentration on South Asia. The South Asia Program awards fellowships to incoming graduate students with South Asia interests. Stu-

dents in the South Asia Program are also eligible for assistantships in their major discipline departments, for fellowships and scholarships offered by the Cornell Graduate School, for National Defense Foreign Language Fellowships, and for Foreign Area Training Fellowships. Additional information on financial aid may be obtained by writing to the Director, South Asia Program, Morrill Hall, Cornell University.

Southeast Asia Program

Staff: Mr. George McT. Kahin, Director; Messrs. Benedict R. O'G. Anderson, Arch T. Dotson, John M. Echols, Frank H. Golay, Alexander B. Griswold, Robert B. Jones, Jr., Stanley J. O'Connor, Robert M. Quinn, Lauriston Sharp, James T. Siegel, John U. Wolff, O. W. Wolters.

The Southeast Asia Program was established in 1950 for the further development of instruction and research on Southeast Asia as a region and on the individual countries of the area: Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Substantial facilities for study and research enable the Program to offer both the undergraduate and graduate student exceptional opportunities for general or specialized work on all of Southeast Asia in various fields of the humanities, social studies, and some natural sciences, as well as in interdisciplinary area courses and seminars. An understanding of the revolutionary changes taking place in the region lying between China, India, and Australia requires special knowledge and guided field experience in the area. Much fundamental and pioneering research remains to be done there, and a need continues for students trained in Southeast Asian studies in both academic and nonacademic professions. The Cornell Southeast Asia Program is well organized and equipped to help meet such needs.

The candidate for a graduate degree who is interested in specializing in Southeast Asia will major in a discipline (e.g., agricultural economics, anthropology, business and public administration, economics, education, government, linguistics, nutrition, rural sociology, or sociology) and will take as a minor Asian Studies (with concentration on Southeast Asia). The only exceptions to this pattern are in the fields of history and of the history of art. If the candidate's interest is Southeast Asian history or Southeast Asian art history, he may major or minor in either one. If he majors in one, he may choose a minor in Asian Studies only if his minor concentration is on China or South Asia rather than Southeast Asia. In all cases, it will be noted, the applicant is accepted as a candidate for a degree only in a discipline field. A candidate who is accepted for major work in Southeast Asian history, for Southeast Asian art history, or for a major field other than these with a minor in Asian studies (with concentration on Southeast Asia) automatically becomes a member of the Southeast Asia Program.

Requirements and Recommended Courses

The Ph.D. candidate in the Southeast Asia Program is expected to develop a general knowledge of the cultures and history of the area; a specialized knowledge of one or more Southeast Asian countries; and, except in special circumstances, a reading knowledge of a language of the area. The M.A. candidate is expected to develop a substantial, but less extensive, knowledge of the area and one of its countries, and is not required to have a knowledge of one of its languages.

The student normally prepares himself to meet these requirements by taking: (1) Asian Studies 501-502 (Southeast Asia) in which the countries of the region are studied in the view of several disciplines, both in depth with a single-country focus and comparatively; (2) other seminars or courses in

which the student follows a specialized discipline approach to the area; (3) appropriate language work. It is expected that the dissertation of the candidates for the Ph.D. and the essay of the M.A. candidate will be substantially concerned with Southeast Asia or one or more of its component countries. The number of area seminars to be taken is decided in consultation with the student's Special Committee, but the Ph.D. candidate usually takes no less than three semesters of such work, including Asian Studies 501 or 502, and the M.A. candidate no less than two, including Asian Studies 501 or 502.

Instruction is regularly offered at Cornell in the following important languages of the region: Burmese, Cantonese, Cebuano-Bisayan, Chinese (Mandarin), Fukienese (Hokkien), Indonesian, Javanese, Malay, Tagalog, Thai, and Vietnamese. Also available at Cornell are Dutch, Portuguese, and by special arrangement, such other living languages of Southeast Asia as Lao, Waray, or some of the Tibeto-Burman languages. Through the London-Cornell Project the advanced student may obtain instruction at the London School of Oriental and African Studies in Cambodian, Cantonese, Hakka, Mon, Sea Dyak, and Sundanese.

Research

Research activities under the Southeast Asia Program have been and continue to be concerned primarily with (1) cultural stability and change, and especially the consequences of modern Western influences, including developments resulting from various American, United Nations, or other technical aid programs in the region; (2) political behavior and political organization; (3) international relations between Southeast Asia and the Chinas, India, the Soviet Union, and the United States; (4) economic development; (5) economic nationalism; (6) comparative linguistics of Southeast Asia; (7) the organization and role of the major Asian minorities in

the region; particularly the Chinese; (8) tribal peoples and their acculturation. A number of the seminars at Cornell and research projects in the field are concerned with one or another of these areas of inquiry. The work of students and staff members, however, is by no means restricted to these problems. The program has sponsored long-term interdisciplinary research projects on Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines, and on the area's Chinese minorities. At the same time, staff members or students of the program have done field work in every Southeast Asian country.

Field Training

The advanced graduate student in the Southeast Asia Program will normally go to one of the Southeast Asian countries to carry out research for his doctoral thesis. Such field experience is considered an essential part of the student's education as well as a demonstration of his ability to combine his training in a discipline with his Southeast Asia area and language knowledge. Normally each year staff members from Cornell or London will be in Southeast Asia carrying on research. They may convene London-Cornell Project seminars and, when practicable, stand ready to provide guidance or supervision to advanced students from Cornell or elsewhere. The program maintains cordial and close relations with universities, learned societies, research institutions, and government agencies in Southeast Asia.

Fellowships and Assistantships

A limited number of Southeast Asia Program fellowships are offered each year to incoming or established graduate students undertaking work in residence in the Southeast Asia Program. The fellowships carry stipends up to \$3,200 plus tuition and University fees. Fellowships are open only to qualified candidates for an advanced degree at Cornell. They may

be awarded to Canadians, nationals of South-east Asian countries, or, in exceptional cases, nationals of other countries.

In all cases these awards will be made only to applicants who are able to demonstrate a serious scholarly interest in Southeast Asian studies, who show the greatest promise of becoming qualified Southeast Asian regional experts with specialization in a relevant discipline of the humanities, social sciences, or certain natural sciences, and who are admitted to the Cornell Graduate School for advanced work in such a discipline. Previous experience in Southeast Asia or in the study of that area is not necessarily required. It is important that the applicant be able to show that advanced work in a major subject offered at Cornell combined with work in the Southeast Asia Program will make his future professional activities more effective. This requirement is particularly important for a student in the natural sciences. Except for London-Cornell Studentships (noted below), fellowships are offered only for study in residence at Cornell and cannot be held while the student is in the field. Appointments are made for one academic year at a time. Reappointment is subject to reapplication and review.

A student under the program at Cornell will be given every assistance in preparing applications to foundations or other sources for grants-in-aid to help finance his period of field training and research in Southeast Asia.

The primary purpose of the Southeast Asia Program awards is to encourage graduate students to acquire a substantial knowledge of Southeast Asia while majoring in one of the discipline fields of the Graduate School. Accordingly, they are offered only to students who, while working in such a field, participate fully in the Southeast Asia Program. The recipient of a fellowship may be asked to devote up to six hours each week under faculty supervision to work con-

nected with the Program.

London-Cornell Studentships are available for advanced Ph.D. candidates in the social sciences (including modern institutional history) who have already had at least one year of resident study in the Southeast Asia Program. These fellowships are tenable for study during an academic year at the University of London's School of Economics and Political Science or at its School of Oriental and African Studies. Stipends range up to \$3,000, plus air fares and tuition and fees. London-Cornell Field Research Grants are open to Southeast Asia Program Ph.D. candidates in the social sciences (including modern institutional history) after they have had appropriate training at Cornell or at Cornell and London. They are tenable for up to 22 months for the purpose of dissertation research. Recipients of London-Cornell Field Research Grants may conduct research in any part of Southeast Asia. Stipends range to \$12,000 for 22 months with travel and research expenses.

Prospective graduate students of the Southeast Asia Program as well as students in residence may apply for various assistantship, fellowship, and scholarship awards offered by Cornell University and administered by the Graduate School and the academic departments. Additional information and application forms for Southeast Asia Program fellowships may be obtained by writing to the Director, Southeast Asia Program, Franklin Hall, Cornell University. Application forms for admission and other financial aid should be addressed to the Graduate School.

Summary of Requirements of the Graduate School

Applicants for graduate work in the Field of Asian Studies must file the regular application form supplied by the Graduate School, together with the required transcripts and recom-



Men and women join in threshing rice in Taiwan, observed by Arthur P. Wolf, Professor of Anthropology, in his village studies project.

recommendations. Applicants in some fields are asked to submit their scores on the Graduate Record Examination. It should be remembered that candidates for a degree may not major in Asian Studies, although this is an acceptable field of concentration for non-candidates. Degree candidates must major in one of the regular discipline fields of the Graduate School, which include Chinese literature; Chinese and Southeast Asian history; and the history of Asian art.

To be admitted to the Graduate School and to the major field of study, an applicant must hold a baccalaureate degree from a college or university of recognized standing or have work equivalent to that required for such a degree. He must show promise of ability to pursue advanced study and research and must have had adequate preparation to enter upon graduate study in the field chosen. For admission in the fall term, applications should be filed before February 1, although later application does not necessarily bar admission.

The minimum residence requirement for a Master's degree is two full terms. The language requirement for the Master's degree is determined by each field of instruction. Requirements for the M.A. degree include work in a major and one minor subject, the writing of a thesis acceptable to the candidate's Special Committee, and the passing of a final examination conducted by the same committee. Under certain conditions this examination may be combined with the examination for admission to Ph.D. candidacy.

The minimum residence requirement for the Ph.D. degree is usually six terms. A candidate must pass such language examination as his field requires. Additional requirements include work in a major and two minor subjects, and the successful passage of two examinations: (1) A comprehensive examination for formal admission to doctoral candidacy which may not be taken until two units of residence credit have been accumulated and is normally taken in the second

or third year. Two terms of residence must be credited after this examination. (2) A final examination, which is primarily concerned with the doctoral dissertation, and the acceptance of a dissertation by the student's Special Committee.

In some Fields a qualifying examination is given at an early date to determine the student's fitness for undertaking advanced study and to enable the Special Committee to plan a program which will make him familiar with the requisite knowledge and techniques for his chosen field of study.

Tuition is \$772.50 and the General Fee \$252.50 per term for students in the endowed colleges. Tuition is \$200 and the General Fee \$275 per term for students whose major chairman is on the faculty of a statutory division (Agriculture, Home Economics, Industrial and Labor Relations, and Veterinary), or of the School of Nutrition, or (generally) of the School of Education.

A deposit of \$28 must be made by every applicant for admission after he has received notice of acceptance unless the applicant has previously matriculated at Cornell. This deposit is used to pay the matriculation fee, chest X-ray and examination-book charges, and covers certain expenses incident to graduation if the student receives a degree. Prospective applicants should consult the *Announcement of the Graduate School: Social Sciences*, which may be obtained by writing to the Graduate School, Sage Graduate Center, or to the Announcements Office, Edmund Ezra Day Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850.

UNDERGRADUATE WORK IN ASIAN STUDIES

An important function of the Department of Asian Studies is to offer general and specialized courses open to undergraduates in the languages, history, cultures, and contempo-

rary developments of the countries of East, South, and Southeast Asia. Approximately 25 percent of the undergraduates in the College of Arts and Sciences elect at least one of these courses, as do many students from other colleges of the University.

A few students each year are accepted as majors in Asian Studies. The applicant for admission to the major must have completed at least one course selected from among those listed in this Announcement and be recommended by the instructor in charge of that course. He must have received a minimum grade of C in this and in all other courses taken in the Department.

The candidate for the Bachelor of Arts with a major in Asian Studies is required to complete at least eighteen hours in one of the Asian languages offered at Cornell. The major consists of at least thirty additional hours (which may include further language work), selected by the student in consultation with his adviser from among the courses listed under the Department of Asian Studies and numbered 300 and over. Majors normally concentrate in one of the following areas: China, Japan, South Asia, Southeast Asia.

The candidate for Honors must maintain a cumulative average of B in courses in the humanities and social sciences. He must also maintain an average of B in courses in the Department. In his senior year, the Honors candidate will take a two-term graduate seminar selected from among those listed below in consultation with his adviser. Normally such a seminar relates to the area in which the candidate's studies have been concentrated.

The Honors candidate will also take the Honors Course (Asian Studies 401) in which he writes his Honors paper. He may wish to enroll in Asian Studies 402 in the spring semester of his senior year, but this course is not required of him. At the end of his junior year, the student should consult with

the professor with whom he plans to write his paper to obtain permission to register for the Honors course. There will be a comprehensive written examination in May of his senior year, administered by the supervisor of his Honors work.

For details of tuition and fees, the student should consult the Announcement of the school or college in which he is enrolled.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

Asia, General

ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(Agricultural Economics 364) (Agr.)

Mr. Mellor.

A discussion of the special problems of agricultural development in low per capita income areas and countries. Attention will be devoted to the relationship between development in agriculture and in other sectors of the economy, capital and capital formation, the role of land and land reform, increasing efficiency in resource use, coordination problems in agricultural development, and the like.

SEMINAR ON THE ECONOMICS OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

(Agricultural Economics 667) (Agr.)

Mr. Poleman.

An examination of the production, distribution, and consumption of agricultural commodities in tropical countries. Emphasis will be on statistical sources and methods for their appraisal. Student participation and the preparation of a research paper will be stressed.

ARCHAEOLOGY OF ASIA

(Anthropology 363)

Miss Treistman.

A survey of the archaeology of Asia with emphasis on the origins of civilization in India, Southeast Asia, China, and Japan.

RELIGIOUS SYSTEMS: BUDDHISM

(Anthropology 524)

Mr. Mendelson.

A comparative study of this world religion in the context of Asian civilizations with emphasis on Theravada Buddhism.

PROBLEMS IN ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY
(Anthropology 561)
Miss Triestman.

An investigation of selected problems in Asian prehistory and early civilizations.

ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING IN THE FAR EAST
(Architecture 435)
Mr. Hugo-Brunt.

An introduction to the evolution of architecture and urbanization in India, China, Thailand, Cambodia, and Japan.

PUBLIC POLICY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
(Economics 371)
Mr. Golay.

Study of the role of the state in initiating and maintaining accelerated economic growth in less developed countries. Problems of capital accumulation, agricultural development, management of monetary and external disequilibria, interaction of culture change and economic growth, outside participation in economic modernization, and the role of international specialization are emphasized.

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
(Economics 571-572)
Messrs. Golay and Morse.

THE UNITED STATES AND ASIA
(Government 377)
Mr. Kahin.

An analysis of the relations of the United States with the major states of Asia and with those smaller countries with which it is particularly concerned; attention is also given to the relationship of United States policy to the Asian policies of France, Great Britain, and Soviet Russia. Deals primarily with the period since 1945.

SEMINAR IN THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF ASIA
(Government 577)
Mr. Kahin.

INTRODUCTION TO ASIAN ART
(History of Art 281)
Mr. O'Connor.

A consideration of the major artistic achievements of India, Southeast Asia, China, and Japan, with particular reference to the aesthetic and religious principles underlying the development of the art of these countries. Attention will be focused on selected masterpieces of paint-

ing, sculpture and architecture in classical, medieval, and modern periods, and cultural trends of the most important periods. Open to freshmen and sophomores; also to upperclass students as an elective.

THE ARTS OF INDIA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA
(History of Art 386)
Mr. O'Connor.

A survey of painting, sculpture, and architecture in India and Southeast Asia from the earliest times to the present with some consideration for the early periods of art in Iran and Central Asia. Both the physical and metaphysical aspects of the arts will be studied, with particular attention to the development of Buddhism and Hinduism and their influence in formulating the aesthetic expression in these countries.

401. ASIAN STUDIES HONORS COURSE
Staff.

This course, in which the student writes an Honors essay, is required of all Honors students in their senior year. It is normally taken with the student's major adviser.

402. ASIAN STUDIES DIRECTED READING
Staff.

Open only to majors in the department in their senior year; provides the student with the opportunity to read intensively in a selected area under the direction of a member of the staff.

591-592. SEMINAR: FIELD RESEARCH
Staff.

Field research seminars for selected advanced students are conducted in South Asia, Southeast Asia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, or Japan by staff members who are themselves working in these areas.

China

Area Courses

CHINESE CULTURE AND SOCIETY
(Anthropology 443)
Mr. Wolf.

An analytical survey of the social structure and non-material culture of late traditional China. Attention is given to cultural geography and population, family and kinship, stratification and mobility, religion and values, economic institutions, and the power structure.

SEMINAR: CHINA
(Anthropology 542)
Mr. Wolf.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ECONOMY OF CHINA
(Economics 369)
Mr. Chen.

A survey of modern Chinese economic development with special emphasis on the policies, performance, and problems of the mainland economy since 1949.

SEMINAR: THE ECONOMY OF CHINA
(Economics 676)
Mr. Chen.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
(Government 347)
Mr. Lewis.

General introduction to the politics of modern China with particular emphasis on the political processes of the People's Republic of China.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF CHINA
(Government 478)
Mr. Mozingo.

An analysis of Chinese concepts of foreign relations and the policy making process in the People's Republic of China. Emphasis will be placed on such topics as the contemporary Chinese view of their position in the international community and a comparison of the making and implementation of contemporary Chinese policies with respect to such areas as the Soviet bloc, Afro-Asian countries, and the West.

SEMINAR IN THE POLITICS OF CHINA
(Government 547)
Mr. Lewis.

SEMINAR IN THE FOREIGN POLICY OF CHINA
(Government 583)
Mr. Mozingo.

HISTORY OF CHINESE CIVILIZATION PRIOR TO
THE NINETEENTH CENTURY
(History 323)
Mr. Peterson.

A rapid survey of Chinese history from the earliest times until the establishment of formal relations with the West.

TWENTIETH CENTURIES
(History 324)
Mr. Biggerstaff.

A detailed survey of the modernization of Chinese civilization under the impact of the West. After a brief examination of early nineteenth-century China, the Western political, economic, and ideological invasion is considered, followed by a more thorough study of the revolutionary changes that have culminated in the People's Republic.

CHINESE HISTORY: T'ANG AND SUNG PERIODS
(History 492)
Mr. Peterson.

Analytic study of the evolution of Chinese society between the seventh and thirteenth centuries.

CHINESE HISTORIOGRAPHY
(History 591)
Mr. Peterson.

MODERNIZATION OF CHINA
(History 593-594)
Mr. Biggerstaff.

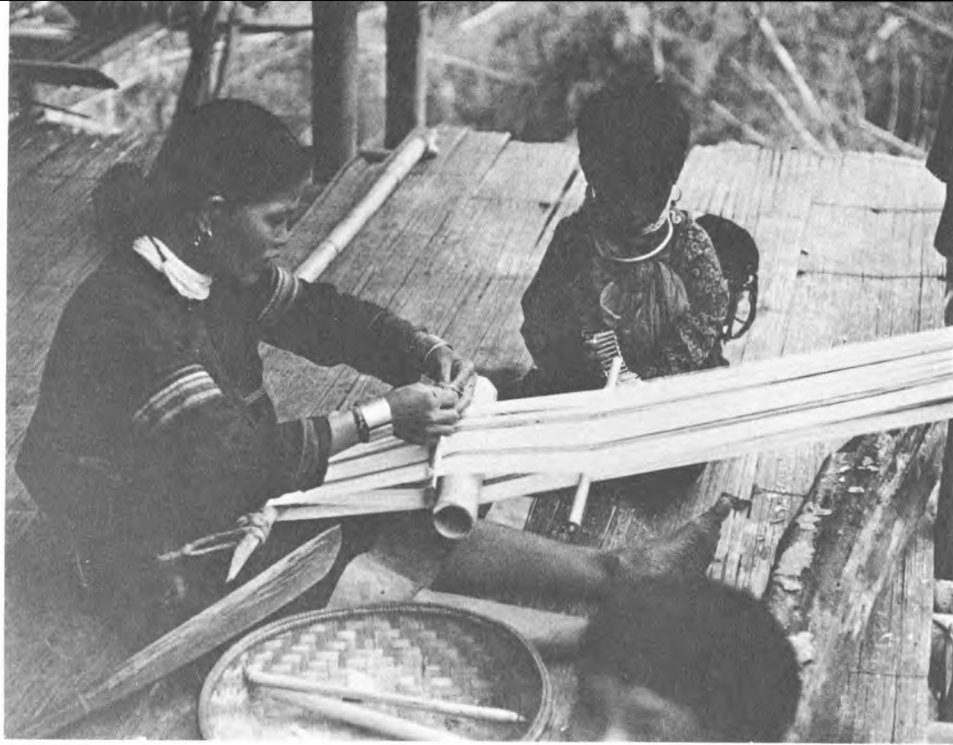
Topical study of the impact of Western civilization upon traditional China and of the changes in China during the first half of the twentieth century.

SEMINAR IN MEDIEVAL CHINESE HISTORY
(History 691-692)
Mr. Peterson.

SEMINAR IN MODERN CHINESE HISTORY
(History 693-694)
Mr. Biggerstaff.

ART OF CHINA
(History of Art 383)
Mr. Young.

Major monuments in the history of Chinese art from the early bronzes through Buddhist sculpture and later painting. The emphasis in the lectures will be on the development of painting, particularly landscape painting, in the Sung through Ming Dynasties. The role of Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism in shaping the aesthetic expression of China will also be considered in some detail.



A woman in northern Thailand weaves and her children play nearby during a visit by Professors Lauriston Sharp of Cornell and Lucian Hanks of Bennington College, leaders of the Bennington-Cornell Hill Tribes Survey.

PROBLEMS IN CHINESE ART
(History of Art 484)
Mr. Young.

STUDIES IN CHINESE PAINTING
(History of Art 486)
Mr. Young.

Topic for 1967-68: Chinese painting and abstract art. A comparative examination of the principles behind abstraction and conventions in Chinese paintings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and twentieth-century Western art. Conducted as a seminar with discussions, museum study, and reports.

HISTORY OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE
(Chinese 402)
Mr. Bodman.

LINGUISTIC STRUCTURE OF CHINESE
(Chinese 403)
Mr. Bodman.

SINO-TIBETAN LINGUISTICS
(Linguistics 581-582)
Mr. Bodman.

Descriptive and comparative studies of Chinese dialects and Tibeto-Burman languages.

CHINESE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL LITERATURE
IN TRANSLATION
(Comparative Literature 371)
Mr. Shadick.

Philosophical and historical literature, including Confucian, Taoist, and Buddhist writings.

CHINESE IMAGINATIVE LITERATURE IN TRANSLATION
(Comparative Literature 372)
Mr. Shadick.

Imaginative literature, including poetry, classical prose, fiction, drama, and the new writing of the twentieth century.

Other courses dealing extensively with China are Anthropology 363, 561; Economics 365, 371; Government 377, 577; History of Art 281, 484; Architecture 435, and Planning 705 (Arch.).

Language Courses

ELEMENTARY CHINESE
(Chinese 101-102)
Mr. Bodman.

INTERMEDIATE CHINESE I
(Chinese 201-202)

INTRODUCTION TO CLASSICAL CHINESE
(Chinese 213)
Mr. Shadick.

Systematic analysis of basic patterns in classical Chinese; study of texts; exercises in composition. An introduction to the literary style, primarily for students intending to work in classical literature, history, or art history.

ELEMENTARY HOKKIEN CHINESE
(Chinese 221H-222H)
Mr. Bodman.

ELEMENTARY CANTONESE
(Chinese 221C-222C)
Mr. McCoy.

INTERMEDIATE CHINESE II
(Chinese 301-302)

Readings and drill in modern expository Chinese, three hours; introduction to classical Chinese, two hours. This latter is intended to prepare students of modern Chinese to understand classical forms and quotations occurring in vernacular texts and to use dictionaries and reference works.

INTERMEDIATE CLASSICAL CHINESE
(Chinese 312)
Mr. Shadick.

Study of texts in a variety of styles, ancient and modern.

CHINESE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL TEXTS
(Chinese 313)
Mr. Chow.

Selections from the standard histories, the classical philosophers, and early modern reformers.

ADVANCED READINGS IN MODERN CHINESE
(Chinese 411-412)

(Chinese 414)

CLASSICAL CHINESE POETRY AND DRAMA
(Chinese 416)

READINGS IN THE TRADITIONAL CHINESE NOVEL
(Chinese 420)

ADVANCED READINGS IN CLASSICAL CHINESE
(Chinese 521-522)

SEMINAR IN CHINESE LITERATURE
(Chinese 571)

Japan

Area Courses

JAPANESE CULTURE AND SOCIETY
(Anthropology 445)
Mr. Smith.

A survey of the social structure of Japan and a discussion of trends in urban and rural life during the past century. Attention will also be devoted to the historical development and present social context of graphic arts, literature, music, and drama.

ART OF JAPAN
(History of Art 384)
Mr. Young.

A general survey of painting, sculpture, and architecture from earliest times to the modern era. Considerable attention will be paid to the development of the various forms of folk art, tea arts, the great decorative traditions, and painting and prints of the "floating world."

Other courses dealing extensively with Japan are Anthropology 363; Government 377; History of Art 281; Planning 705 (Arch.).

Language Courses

ELEMENTARY JAPANESE
(Japanese 101-102)

JAPANESE READING
(Japanese 201-202)

(Japanese 203-204)

SELECTED READINGS IN JAPANESE
(Japanese 301-302)

Emphasis is on Koogo style but Buñgo style is introduced in the second term.

INTRODUCTION TO CLASSICAL JAPANESE
(Japanese 305-306)

Emphasis on Buñgo and Kañbuñ styles of literature.

JAPANESE READINGS FOR STUDENTS OF CHINESE
(Japanese 401-402)
Mr. McCoy.

An introduction to the grammar of modern written Japanese and readings in selected scholarly texts. Designed specifically to enable the student to follow Japanese research published in his own field and to assist him in using the Japanese books, journals, and reference works appropriate to Chinese studies.

LINGUISTIC STRUCTURE OF JAPANESE
(Japanese 404)
Mr. McCoy.

A descriptive analysis of present-day Japanese, with emphasis on its phonetics, phonemics, morphology, and syntax. Relevant historical aspects of Japanese will also be covered.

South Asia

Area Courses

CULTURE AND SOCIETY IN SOUTH ASIA
(Anthropology 441)
Mr. Opler.

A survey of the social, economic, political, and religious institutions of the countries of South Asia. Both the traditional cultures and the changes which are taking place are considered.

SEMINAR: INDIA AND SOUTH ASIA
(Anthropology 541)
Mr. Opler.

An analysis of selected social, economic, and ideological institutions and developments in India and South Asia, and of present tendencies in regard to them.

PALAEOANTHROPOLOGY OF SOUTH ASIA
(Anthropology 577)
Mr. Kennedy.

SEMINAR: THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH ASIA
(Agricultural Economics 664) (Agr.)
Mr. Mellor.

HISTORY OF HINDI
(Hindi 401)
Mr. Fairbanks.

SEMINAR IN HINDI LINGUISTICS
(Hindi 600)
Messrs. Fairbanks, Gair, or Kelley.

INDIA AS A LINGUISTIC AREA
(Linguistics 331)
Mr. Gair.

INDO-ARYAN STRUCTURES
(Linguistics 432)
Mr. Gair.

A synchronic examination of the phonological and grammatical structures of major Indo-Aryan languages. Typological studies in the languages of the family.

COMPARATIVE INDO-EUROPEAN LINGUISTICS
(Linguistics 521-522)
Mr. Fairbanks.

A comparative study of the phonology and morphology of the Indo-European languages and of their interrelationships.

ELEMENTARY PALI
(Linguistics 530)
Mr. Gair.

ELEMENTARY SANSKRIT
(Linguistics 531-532)
Mr. Fairbanks.

COMPARATIVE INDO-ARYAN LINGUISTICS
(Linguistics 534)
Mr. Fairbanks.

SEMINAR: SOUTH ASIAN LINGUISTICS
(Linguistics 600)

DRAVIDIAN STRUCTURES
(Linguistics 436)
Mr. Kelley.

A synchronic examination of the chronological and grammatical structures of the major languages of the family. Typological studies in Dravidian languages.

COMPARATIVE DRAVIDIAN
(Linguistics 536)
Mr. Kelley.

Comparative reconstruction of Proto-Dravidian phonology and grammar.

Other courses dealing extensively with South Asia are Anthropology 363, 524, 561; Economics 365, 371; Government 338, 377, 577; History of Art 281, 386, 484; Agricultural Economics 364, 667, and Rural Sociology 528 (Agr.).

Language Courses

ELEMENTARY HINDI
(Hindi 101-102)
Mr. Fairbanks.

HINDI READING
(Hindi 201-202)
Mr. Fairbanks.

HINDI COMPOSITION AND CONVERSATION
(Hindi 203-204)
Mr. Fairbanks.

READINGS IN HINDI LITERATURE
(Hindi 301-302)
Mr. Fairbanks.

ADVANCED HINDI COMPOSITION AND CONVERSATION
(Hindi 303-304)
Mr. Fairbanks.

ADVANCED HINDI READINGS
(Hindi 305-306)
Mr. Fairbanks.

Intended for those who wish to do readings in history, government, economics, etc., instead of literature.

(Sinhalese 101-102)
Mr. Gair.

SINHALESE READING
(Sinhalese 201-202)
Mr. Gair.

ELEMENTARY TELUGU
(Telugu 101-102)
Mr. Kelley.

TELUGU READING
(Telugu 201-202)
Mr. Kelley.

ELEMENTARY URDU
(Urdu 101-102)
Mr. Fairbanks.

URDU READING
(Urdu 201-202)
Mr. Fairbanks.

Southeast Asia

Area Courses

COMPARATIVE RELIGIOUS SYSTEMS
(Anthropology 323)
Mr. Siegel.

A study of religious thought and behavior emphasizing the beliefs of non-literate and non-Western people.

ETHNOLOGY OF MAINLAND SOUTHEAST ASIA
(Anthropology 434)
Mr. Mendelson.

The development and distribution of major cultural systems in mainland Southeast Asia. Discussion of selected groups in southern China, Assam, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, and of the fate of traditional cultural characteristics following the expansion of Chinese, Indian, Moslem, and Western civilization into these areas.

ETHNOLOGY OF ISLAND SOUTHEAST ASIA
(Anthropology 435)
Mr. Siegel.

attention focused on social organization, rituals, beliefs, and forms of cultural expression. Selected societies will be studied in some detail.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: READINGS IN SPECIAL PROBLEMS
(Anthropology 534-535)
Messrs. Mendelson and Siegel.

SOUTHEAST ASIAN LITERATURE IN TRANSLATION
(Comparative Literature 380)
Mr. Echols.

SEMINAR: ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SOUTHEAST ASIA
(Economics 678)
Mr. Golay.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF SOUTHEAST ASIA
(Government 344)
Mr. Anderson.

Analysis of the organization and functioning of government and politics in the countries of Southeast Asia with attention given to the nature of the social and economic environments which condition them.

SEMINAR IN POLITICAL PROBLEMS OF SOUTHEAST ASIA
(Government 644)
Mr. Kahin.

SOUTHEAST ASIAN HISTORY TO THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY
(History 495)
Mr. Wolters.

SOUTHEAST ASIAN HISTORY FROM THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY
(History 496)
Mr. Wolters.

SEMINAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN HISTORY
(History 695-696)
Mr. Wolters.

SOUTHEAST ASIAN ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY
(History of Art 488)
Mr. O'Connor.

Topic for 1967-68: Southeast Asia in the precolonial period. Studies of selected monuments and art traditions before the advent of Western influence in the region. Conducted as a seminar, with lectures, readings, discussions, and reports.



Professor Morris E. Opler of Anthropology addresses villagers under the canopy at a house-entering ceremony in Rankhandi, India.



A village feast in Taiwan.

SEMINAR: SOUTHEAST ASIAN LINGUISTICS
(Linguistics 571-572)
Messrs. Jones and Quinn.

Descriptive and comparative studies of mainland Southeast Asian languages are dealt with in alternate terms. Topics may be selected in accordance with the interests of the students.

SEMINAR: MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LINGUISTICS
(Linguistics 573-574)
Mr. Wolff.

OLD JAVANESE
(Linguistics 537-538)
Mr. Echols.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
(Asian Studies 501-502)
Staff.

A graduate-level survey of the cultures and history of Southeast Asia covering the pre-European, colonial, and postcolonial periods, but with particular emphasis on postwar developments and contemporary problems. Will occasionally focus on a problem common to the area as a whole, but usually deals with a different country of Southeast Asia each term.

SOUTHEAST ASIA RESEARCH TRAINING SEMINAR
(Asian Studies 676)
Staff.

Open only to advanced graduate students preparing for field work in Southeast Asia.

Other courses dealing extensively with Southeast Asia are Economics 371, 571; Government 377, 577; History of Art 281, 386, 484; Architecture 435 and Planning 705, 707 (Arch.); Rural Sociology 528 and Agricultural Economics 668 (Agr.).

Language Courses

ELEMENTARY BURMESE
(Burmese 101-102)
Mr. Jones.

BURMESE READING
(Burmese 201-202)
Mr. Jones.

BURMESE COMPOSITION AND CONVERSATION
(Burmese 203-204)
Mr. Jones.

ADVANCED BURMESE READING
(Burmese 301-302)
Mr. Jones.

Selected readings in Burmese writings in various fields.

ELEMENTARY CEBUANO (BISAYAN)
(Cebuano 101-102)
Mr. Wolff.

ELEMENTARY INDONESIAN
(Indonesian 101-102)
Mr. Wolff.

INDONESIAN READING
(Indonesian 201-202)
Mr. Wolff.

INDONESIAN COMPOSITION AND CONVERSATION
(Indonesian 203-204)
Mr. Wolff.

READINGS IN INDONESIAN AND MALAY
(Indonesian 301-302)
Mr. Echols.

ADVANCED INDONESIAN CONVERSATION AND COMPOSITION
(Indonesian 303)
Mr. Echols.

ADVANCED READINGS IN INDONESIAN AND MALAY LITERATURE
(Indonesian 305)
Mr. Echols.

LINGUISTIC STRUCTURE OF INDONESIAN
(Indonesian 403)
Mr. Wolff.

ELEMENTARY JAVANESE
(Javanese 221-222)
Mr. Echols.

INTERMEDIATE JAVANESE
(Javanese 223-224)
Mr. Echols.

(Tagalog 101-102)

Mr. Wolff.

LINGUISTIC STRUCTURE OF TAGALOG

(Tagalog 403)

Mr. Wolff.

ELEMENTARY THAI

(Thai 101-102)

Mr. Jones.

THAI READING

(Thai 201-202)

Mr. Jones.

THAI COMPOSITION AND CONVERSATION

(Thai 203-204)

Mr. Jones.

ADVANCED THAI

(Thai 301-302)

Mr. Jones.

Selected readings in Thai writings in various fields.

(Thai 305-306)

Mr. Jones.

Reading of some of the significant novels, short stories, and letters written since 1850.

ELEMENTARY VIETNAMESE

(Vietnamese 101-102)

Messrs. Jones and Quinn.

VIETNAMESE READING

(Vietnamese 201-202)

Messrs. Jones and Quinn.

VIETNAMESE COMPOSITION AND CONVERSATION

(Vietnamese 203-204)

Messrs. Jones and Quinn.

ADVANCED VIETNAMESE

(Vietnamese 301-302)

Messrs. Jones and Quinn.

VIETNAMESE LITERATURE

(Vietnamese 305-306)

Messrs. Jones and Quinn.

Reading of selections from contemporary literature.